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City Document—No. 74.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In Common Council, November 2, 1854.

Ordered, That the Trustees of the Public Library be and they are hereby requested to present their Annual Report to the City Council in print, and that they be allowed to print 5000 copies.

Sent up for concurrence.

ALEXANDER H. RICE, *President.*

In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, November 6, 1854.
Concurred.

J. V. C. SMITH, *Mayor.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Trustees, Nov. 3, 1854.

Ordered, That the Report of Mr. Everett be accepted and signed by each member of the Board ; and that the Secretary deliver it to the Mayor, in obedience to the requisitions of the 4th section of an Ordinance in relation to the Public Library, dated October 14, 1852.

Attest :

EDWARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In obedience to the fourth section of the ordinance of the 14th of October, 1852, in relation to the Public Library, the Trustees beg leave to submit to the City Council their second Annual Report.

In conformity to the provisions of the ordinance, the Report of the Committee of Examination marked A, is herewith submitted. This Committee consists of five citizens at large, appointed by the Trustees, and of one of their own Board acting as chairman. The citizens at large, who have kindly given their services as members of the Committee, the present year, are: Hon. Jonathan Phillips, Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Nathan Appleton, and Oliver Frost, Esq. The Trustees deem it a duty publicly to acknowledge the prompt and diligent attention of these gentlemen to the duties of a Committee of Examination, and the interest manifested by them in the prosperity of the institution.

The Trustees also submit the Annual Report of the Librarian, marked B, made in pursuance of chapter III., article 12th, of the rules and by-laws of the Library.

From these documents a full knowledge may be obtained of the operations of the Library during the past year, and of its condition at the present time.

This year has been one of great importance in the history of the Library, being that of its opening to public use, on a plan somewhat novel in institutions of this kind. At the date of their former annual report, it was the hope of the Trustees that they should be able to commence their operations on the first of January. This was rendered impossible by the circumstance, that the larger room appropriated for the present use of the Library was still required as a place for Ward meetings. The reading room was opened on the 20th of March, but it was not till the 2d of May last that the Trustees were able to open the circulating department of the library to public use. Since that time, with the exception of the usual public holidays, the library has been open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 1-2 o'clock P. M., till the 17th ult., when, in compliance with the rules and by-laws, the doors were closed for the annual examination.

The facts stated in the report of the examining committee will show the use which has been made of the library, both as a place of resort for reading and for the purpose of borrowing books for home use. Notwithstanding the difficulties incident to most new undertakings, it is believed that there is no library in Boston, or the neighborhood, of which so extensive a use has been made.

Such has been the case, although the part of the year, during which the library has been open, is that in which, for several reasons, the greatest resort is not likely to take place. During the summer many families reside in the country, and many more travel. Of those who remain in the city, many give their leisure time to excursions in the neighborhood and to those out-door occupations which are favored by the pleasant season. The long evenings of winter and early spring will, it is anticipated, considerably increase the resort to the library.

Meantime its growth has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the trustees. In their annual report of last year, they stated that the income of Mr. Bates's munificent endowment, of the generous donation of Mr. Phillips, and of the other invested funds of the library, would furnish the

means of purchasing 3500 volumes for the current year, while from other sources still further accessions might be confidently anticipated. In point of fact the library, during the course of the year, had, at the date of the librarian's report, been increased by 6533 volumes and about 3000 pamphlets. Of these it appears, by the librarian's report, that over two thousand volumes and nearly all the pamphlets have been donations, and that about four thousand four hundred volumes have been bought. If we are authorized to form an opinion of the future growth of the library from the experience of the past, we may safely calculate upon an increase hereafter of at least six thousand volumes annually, exclusive of pamphlets; a rate of increase which in fourteen years will carry the library up to 100,000 volumes,—a larger collection than any at present existing in the United States.

It is true that a considerable number of the new books added to the library the present year are duplicate sets of popular new publications, which have been purchased in pursuance of the principle on which the circulating department is founded, viz: that of supplying the public, as far as it could be reasonably done, with those books for which there is an urgent present demand. It is expected that for a certain class of books this demand will be temporary, and that in due time—sooner for some and later for others,—all but a single copy, or a very few copies may be dispensed with. In the meantime, however, the books will have performed their office; the taste and habit of reading will have been cultivated; and if the expectations of the trustees are realized, the standard of the reading community will have been steadily raised, and the class of new books called for will become more and more one of permanent value.

The trustees are of opinion, even at the present time, and in addition to the number of duplicate volumes of works of temporary interest, that a larger number of new works of permanent value have been added to the library the present year than to any other public library in Boston or the vicinity. Many of the works purchased in this country

and all of those imported from abroad, may be reckoned in this class.

In order more effectually to meet the wants of the community, in reference to the supply of books, the trustees have systematically invited the co-operation of the public in their selection. For this purpose blank forms of recommendation have been prepared to be filled up with the titles of books not already on the shelves, and which the applicant may wish to have purchased. If deemed by the Committee of the Trustees a book proper for the Library, it is ordered without delay. Several hundred volumes have, in the course of the season, been procured in this way, and they have usually been furnished to the reader in twenty-four hours after his application was made.

The Trustees have from the first calculated on large accessions to the Library from donations, individually taken of a small amount. In a city as large as Boston, containing probably as great a number of educated persons as any city in the world of its size, there are in almost every house a few volumes,—sometimes rare and curious works,—which, in some cases have descended from former generations, and which the present owners would rather have preserved in a public collection than retain themselves. Many such volumes have already been presented to the Library. Larger donations of this kind,—and in some cases collections which have been formed at great expense of time and money,—will in the natural course of things be presented to the Library. Their proprietors will often feel that, in the fluctuations of fortune to which families are subject, there is no way of disposing of a valuable collection of books, by which its permanent usefulness is so sure to be secured, as to place it on the shelves of a fire-proof building belonging to a great public institution.

The Trustees in this connection feel bound to make a special acknowledgement of the liberality of Dr. James Jackson, of Dr. John Ware, of Dr. Charles G. Putnam, and Dr. E. A. Kittredge, for donations of medical books, amounting in the aggregate to eight hundred and twenty volumes, and

to one thousand and eighty-six pamphlets. The Hon. G. S. Hillard has presented to the Library two hundred and two volumes, among which is the Encyclopedie Methodique, in 197 volumes 4to, one of the most valuable of the works of that class. One hundred and seventy-eight volumes and seven hundred and ninety-six pamphlets have been received from the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, in addition to his liberal donation of ten thousand dollars, a copy, in excellent binding and preservation, of the American edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica from Mrs. Louisa Thompson; and from many other benefactors volumes amounting in the aggregate to several hundred, of which a specification accompanies the Librarian's report.

The Trustees, in the purchase of books, have had an eye mainly to the wants of the mass of the reading public in a community like our own. In a few cases, when there has been an opportunity of purchasing a valuable work to great advantage, it has been done, although the work may not have been adapted for frequent popular use. But with this exception, it has been the object of the Trustees to make the acquisition of useful books, in the English language, in plain, good bindings. Works in the learned and foreign tongues, books or editions of books which owe their value to their rarity, works of luxury as they are called, splendidly illustrated publications, and sumptuous and costly bindings have been wholly avoided. The Trustees do not undervalue works of this class, when surplus funds exist for their purchase. They look forward to the time when, the more immediate wants of the institution having been supplied, there will be a propriety in making the acquisition, to a reasonable extent, of works of this class; which they also have no doubt will, from time to time, be added to the Library by private liberality. But for the present they are under the impression, that works intended for substantial use, rather than for curiosity and show, are what the public need and have a right to expect.

It was remarked in the report of the Trustees last year, that "all the operations of the Library must be conducted on a

comparatively narrow scale, while the establishment continues within its present temporary and narrow limits. It is only after the erection of a library building that it will be able definitively to commence its career of usefulness." It will be recollect that a piece of land for a library building was purchased on Somerset street, which was given up, without pecuniary loss to the City, as not sufficiently large or central. An eligible site was then obtained on Boylston street, which, according to the opinion expressed by the Trustees in their report last year, was better adapted to the purpose than any other then to be procured. The circumstances which have prevented any progress being made, the present season, in the erection of the building, are well known to the City Council as altogether beyond the control or influence of the Trustees.

On the 17th of October the Trustees were invited to attend a conference with a committee of the City Council, appointed to consider the subject of the location of the library; and from this conference it appeared, that it had been proposed to erect the new building on some suitable place in the public garden. The Trustees infer from this circumstance, that differences of opinion as to the best situation for the library may have had an influence, in causing the delay which has taken place in reference to the building.

This question is one exclusively for the City Government; and in their decision, whatever it may be, the Trustees will respectfully acquiesce. Although as individuals in common with their fellow-citizens, but led by their duty to take an especial interest in the prosperity of the library, they may have their opinions on the relative advantages of different spots, the subject does not fall within their province as a board, and has never been officially considered by them.

They trust, however, that they shall not be thought to go beyond their sphere of duty in saying, that whatever site is fixed upon, it is extremely desirable that as little time as possible should be lost. The faith of the City is pledged for the erection of a library building, to the munificent benefactor who has so generously endowed the institution. Any

unnecessary delay in redeeming this pledge would bring just reproach on the good name of the City. Till a fire-proof building of ample dimensions is erected, it is in vain to expect those liberal donations of books from individuals, which may be confidently depended upon, when adequate provision is made for their safe keeping and convenient use. In addition to these considerations, it must not be forgotten, that the resort to the library is already so great, that the present temporary premises, (which consist of the basement story of one of the City school houses,) are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of those who come to borrow books, and still more of those who wish to avail themselves of the great advantages of the reading room. Notwithstanding great diligence and promptitude, on the part of the librarian and his assistants, aided by an admirably contrived system for the search and delivery of books asked for, it is manifestly impossible, in premises so contracted as those now appropriated to the library, with an average of three hundred persons daily resorting to it, to prevent occasional delay and crowd. It is hoped by the Trustees that the convenience of more than six thousand citizens who have already inscribed their names for the use of the library, and to whose number additions are daily made, will be thought by the City government to merit their earliest attention.

The Trustees are firmly convinced, taking into consideration the present resources of the institution and the indications of public interest in its progress, that, with a fire-proof building of suitable dimensions well adapted to the purpose, the Free Public Library will immediately become both an honor and a blessing to the community;—an institution which will reflect credit on the liberality of its benefactors and of the City;—and which will put the finish to that great system of public education of which Boston is so justly proud.

Before concluding this report, the Trustees beg leave to add, that they have great reason to be satisfied with the fidelity, industry, zeal, and spirit of accommodation of the Librarian and his several assistants. Their diligence in the

discharge of their laborious duties, under circumstances somewhat embarrassing, has been exemplary, and has materially contributed to diminish the inconveniences, which would otherwise have been experienced by the public from the crowded state of the rooms.

The Trustees may be permitted to add that on their own part they have spared no pains, by personal attention to the affairs of the library, to give effect to the enlightened views in which it has been founded and sustained. They have held a regular meeting every fortnight, throughout the year, and extra meetings when necessary ;—and the attendance of some one of their number, generally of more than one, has been given on some part of almost every day.

All which is respectfully submitted by

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEO. TICKNOR,
A. B. MUNROE,
GEO. W. WARREN,
JOHN P. BIGELOW,
NATH'L B. SHURTLEFF,
T. G. APPLETON.

Public Library, 3d November, 1854.

A.

The Committee, appointed under the seventh section of an Ordinance in relation to a Public Library, passed Oct. 14, 1852, ask leave to

R E P O R T :

That they have examined its condition on the three points embraced in the Report of their predecessors of the last year, both because those points seem to involve all the inquiries it was intended they should make, and because, by adopting, from year to year, the same system of investigation, the state and progress of the institution can be more easily understood. Within these limits, then, they find the condition of the Public Library to be as follows :

FIRST, AS TO ITS BOOKS. The number of volumes, which, in the Report of November 10, 1853, was stated to be nine thousand six hundred and eighty-eight, is now, by the Librarian's account, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty-one, besides two thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine tracts, added this year, and nearly a thousand given earlier, portions of which are bound into volumes, and the remainder arranged alphabetically in compact cases, for easy reference until they, too, may be bound up. The books and tracts are in good condition and fit for use. Those purchased during the past year have been bought with reference to the wants of the citizens generally, but especially the wants of those who may not have access to good libraries. Of a large number of these books there are duplicates, and in not a few cases there are several or many copies of the same work. But still the supply falls very far short of the demand. A great number of persons cannot obtain the book they want at the time they ask for it, even when more than one copy belongs to the Library; and of many books that are much needed, no copy at all has yet been bought, from deficiency of

funds. Our citizens meantime have been watchful and liberal. The Librarian's Report on the state of the Library during the past year shows this in a manner most honorable to the individuals whose names it records. And it is confidently believed, when the remarkable facts stated in this Report shall have been considered by the public, that other patrons and friends to the Library will be found, like those who have made it what it is, and that many persons who have books lying idle in their houses, because they have ceased to be interesting to their families, will gladly add them to the Public Library, where they will again become useful. The City Government, too, has this year made the appropriation it has heretofore made for the general expenses of the Library, and a part of this appropriation, but mainly the munificent foundation of Mr. Bates, of London, and the income of funds given in a similar spirit by others, constitute, when taken together, the only resources of the Library for the purchase of books. But these resources are, by no means, sufficient. Even the present urgent wants of our citizens cannot be satisfied by them, and these wants are constantly increasing. Many persons add their names daily to the list of those who use the Library, and many more will follow;—for we have a growing population, and the number of readers among us grows in a ratio still greater than that of the increase of our people. The Library, therefore, needs large additions to its collection of books.

SECOND, AS TO ITS CATALOGUES. These are ample and well adjusted to their purposes. They consist, 1st, of the *Catalogue of Accessions*, in which every book, with its cost, condition, &c., is entered as soon as it is received. This Catalogue, therefore, constitutes a History of the Library as a Collection of Books. 2d. The *Alphabetical Card Catalogue*, which contains a full title of each book on a separate card, with short alphabetical references on other separate cards to each word of the title under which the book is likely to be asked for. This constitutes the best basis for a thorough knowledge of the Library by the Librarian and his assistants, and for the use of its books by all persons who

wish to make careful investigations of particular subjects. 3d. The *Shelf Catalogue*, which contains the titles of the books as they stand on their respective shelves, and which, therefore, affords the means of knowing, at any moment, the exact condition of the Library as a part of the City's property; And 4th, the *Printed Alphabetical Catalogue*, of which interleaved copies, containing the titles of the books added from day to day, may always be found on the tables of the Reading Room;—thus placing a knowledge of the contents of the Library and the readiest means for using it within the reach of every citizen. These four Catalogues are all in good order, and carefully made up to the present date.

THIRD, AS TO THE LIBRARY ROOMS. The present Rooms—which were regarded merely as a temporary provision when they were first assigned for the use of the Library—are only two in number, and are already found to be wholly inadequate to the proper management of such an institution and to the demands daily made on it by our citizens. The outer one is the Reading Room, where there are one hundred and thirty-eight Periodicals, Transactions of Mechanics' Institutes, Scientific Bodies, &c.—all of which are to be read and consulted on its tables. But this Room—from the want of any other for the purpose—is now necessarily used for the delivery of books, every afternoon and evening, to above three hundred persons on an average, and sometimes to more than five hundred. It is, therefore, noisy, uncomfortable and unfit for its peculiar purposes as a place for quiet reading;—besides which it often happens, that the persons who come to borrow books are so numerous as to be most inconveniently crowded together; many of them being kept standing and waiting much longer than ought to be necessary, until their turn comes round to be served. The interior or proper Library Room is no better than the Reading Room. It is small, ill-lighted, ill-ventilated, cold in winter, and so nearly filled with books that it will soon be impossible to find places for more. Both of them, by their exposure to fire, are unsafe repositories for books. But there can be no need of adding a word on this point. The case is a plain one. Every body

who visits the Library, and the thousands who use it, know and feel every time they come there, that its present Rooms are wholly insufficient for its present wants,—to say nothing of the increasing wants and inconveniences that must arise from the increased numbers who are constantly demanding its privileges and benefits for themselves and their families. It is obvious, therefore, that something should be done without delay for the erection of a proper building ;—a building becoming the character of the City, and becoming the pledges it has given.

In conclusion, it may be remarked, that the Public Library, although begun under the very considerable disadvantages already suggested, has yet been eminently successful. It was opened as a Reading Room March 20, 1854, and for the circulation of books May 2, and closed for the annual examination, October 17 ; the latter dates including a period of just five months and an half. During this period, it appears that six thousand five hundred and ninety persons entered their names in order to enjoy its privileges ; that the number of volumes borrowed for home use was thirty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-nine, besides several thousands used in the Reading Room, of which no record is kept ; that no one book of this very large number is known or believed to have been wantonly or unreasonably injured ; that, after a very careful examination, only twenty volumes are now missing from the shelves ; that most of these twenty will, probably, be found and returned to their places ; and that not one of them is of sufficient pecuniary value to permit its loss to be considered important or to allow its absence to be attributed to any cause but accident or misfortune. Moreover, if none of them should be recovered, the very trifling fines already promptly and cheerfully paid for the undue detention of books, would purchase them all several times over.

It is certain, therefore, that a very large amount of good reading has been circulated among our citizens by the Public Library, and that the books containing it have been treated, as it might be expected they would be treated by persons who know their value.

The benefits that must follow from such an Institution, fitted, as the Public Library is, to continue by home-reading and self-culture the education begun by our excellent system of Free Schools, your Committee will not pretend to estimate. Indeed, if this Library should be liberally fostered and administered by the persons to whom its support and care are entrusted, all its benefits to the intellectual, moral and religious training of our community, and especially of our children, can neither be measured nor foreseen.

It may be appropriate here to add, as an important circumstance in the present condition of the Public Library, that the very simple system now in operation for arranging its books on their shelves and circulating them among our citizens, is not only an excellent system in itself, but is, also, a system that admits of such easy and almost indefinite expansion, that it may be relied on to meet the future no less than the present demands of the public. But, in order to give our community the benefit of this system and of the wise and liberal use of the Library which it involves, a building must undoubtedly be erected permitting arrangements and facilities for its management and administration, that are quite impossible in the present inappropriate, uncomfortable, unsafe, and insufficient premises.

All which is submitted.

GEO. TICKNOR,
JONATHAN PHILLIPS,
EDWARD BEECHER,
ROBT. C. WINTHROP,
NATHAN APPLETON,
OLIVER FROST.

Public Library, October 31, 1854.

.B

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

By chapter III., article 12, of the Rules and Regulations of the Public Library, it is incumbent on the Librarian, "before the last day of October, to make in writing and present to the Trustees a detailed and circumstantial Report on its condition and increase during the year preceding."

Agreeably to this provision I submit the following Report:

On the 10th day of November, 1853, there were 9688 volumes belonging to the Library, and 961 pamphlets. Since that time there have been added 6533 volumes and 2989 pamphlets. Of these, 2152 volumes and nearly all the pamphlets have been received in donations, and 4381 volumes have been purchased.

The number of volumes at present belonging to the Library is therefore 16,221, and the number of pamphlets 3950. In this account are included the duplicate or numerous copies of many works which it was found necessary to purchase, in order to supply the reasonable demands of the large number of readers who have availed themselves of the privileges of the circulating department.

This department was opened to the public on the 2d day of May last, and, on the 17th day of October, when the Library was closed for examination, had been in operation just five and a half months. During this period 6590 persons, by signing their names in the book for signatures, put themselves under obligations to obey the rules and regulations that had been or might be prescribed by due authority. Of these 5384 have opened accounts in the "Loan Books," and thereby obtained the right to receive books for home use. Justice to these subscribers requires a strong statement of the fact, that, under many inconveniences and much discomfort, from the want of proper accomodations in the

library rooms, the rules of the Library, both in letter and spirit, have been cheerfully complied with.

It has been ascertained that 35,389 volumes were taken from the Library between the 2d day of May and the 17th of October, for home use; an average of 250 volumes a day. The average number of books taken out daily for the week ending September 22, was 306, or 1836 volumes in all. On the 16th of September 535 volumes were taken out. In other weeks, when no account was kept, the average is supposed to have been greater. The average number of books used daily in the reading room during the week ending September 30th was 34, or, in all, 204. On other weeks it was probably greater; and all these numbers grow larger from week to week.

Books were in constant circulation until August 1, without requiring us to replace, in a single instance, the paper cover; and up to this time eighty-three volumes only have been rebound, and only fifty-two more are now known to require a new binding. It is not known that, in any instance, a wilful, and in only one instance an accidental injury has been done to a book, and in the latter case the damage was voluntarily and cheerfully made good. One book has been lost by accident, and that also has been paid for.

An examination of each shelf, with the alcove catalogue, shows that the books are all in their places, with the exception of twenty volumes. As an offset to this item we have received, in fines collected for the undue retention of books, the sum of \$87 30, which has been paid into the City Treasury, on account of the Library, and will amply replace all the books that may have been lost.

Appended to this report, in a paper marked No. I., will be found the names of the benefactors of the Library, with the amount of money, or the number of volumes, pamphlets, charts, &c. received from each during the past year; the whole preceded by the names of those who had earlier been benefactors. This shows us the agreeable fact that over one hundred and fifty persons, many of whose donations have been of great value, and all desirable, have had in mind the wants of the Library.

Appended also to this report, in another paper marked No. II., will be found a statement of the expenditures of money, for whatever purpose, from the first day of November 1853, to the last day of October 1854. A little inconvenience arises from the fact that the financial year of the City commences on the first day of May, and that the appropriations are made for a year from that period. But the most important thing here, is to exhibit the way in which the moneys in trust for the wants of the Library have been spent. This exhibit can be made month by month, and item by item, if it be necessary; but it is presumed that the divisions made in this statement will be sufficiently minute. It should, however, be understood that the heavy items of the construction and furniture accounts cannot occur again, and that about the sum of \$200, (192 46) charged to the account of printing, has been refunded by the receipts from the sale of Catalogues.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD CAPEN, *Librarian.*

Boston, October 24, 1854.

No. I.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Previous to the 10th November, 1853.

Appleton, Samuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000 00
Bates, Joshua	Funded,	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
Bigelow, John P.	"	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Bowditch, N. I.	Services valued at	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Brown, James	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Nightingale, James	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
Phillips, Jonathan	Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00

				Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Appleton, Samuel	-	-	-	-	1
Appleton, William	-	-	-	-	9
Balfour, David M.	-	-	-	-	3
Ballard & Prince,	-	-	-	-	1
Ballou, M. M.	-	-	-	-	1
Barnard, Henry, Conn.	-	-	-	-	1
Bigelow, John P.	-	-	-	207	87
Bishop, Nathan	-	-	-	-	3
Boston, England	-	-	-	-	1
Boston, City of	-	-	-	315	39
Bowditch, J. I.	-	-	-	-	4
Clapp, Otis	-	-	-	-	5
Clapp, W. W.	-	-	-	-	7
Coffin, Admiral Sir I.	-	-	-	-	6
Dall, William	-	-	-	70	150
Dearborn, Nathaniel	-	-	-	-	21
Dillaway, Charles K.	-	-	-	-	2
Dupee, James A.	-	-	-	-	1
Dwight, Louis	-	-	-	-	4
Eastburn, John H.	-	-	-	-	1
Eliot, Samuel A.	-	-	-	-	85
Eustis, William T.	-	-	-	-	4
Everett, Edward	-	-	-	1170	2
Flint, Charles L.	-	-	-	-	11
French, B. F.	-	-	-	-	3
Galt, J. M., Va.	-	-	-	-	14
Gilbert, A., New York,	-	-	-	-	1
Gray, Asa	-	-	-	-	2
Gray, Francis C.	-	-	-	-	57
Greene, C. W., Greenwich, R. I.	-	-	-	-	33
Griswold, Almon W.	-	-	-	-	1
Guildhall Library Committee, London,	-	-	-	-	1

		Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Hale, N. & C.	- - - - -	1	
Herrick, E. C., Yale College,	- - - - -	1	
Jarvis, Edward,	- - - - -		65
Kingman, Charles B.	- - - - -	3	
Kneeland, Samuel	- - - - -	2	
Lawrence, T. B.	- - - - -	1	
Lee, Thomas J.	- - - - -		1
Livermore, George, Cambridge,	- - - - -	3	
Loring, James S.	- - - - -	1	184
McMahon, J. B.	- - - - -	13	
Massachusetts, State of	- - - - -	40	
McCleary, S. F.	- - - - -	1	250
Montagu, A. de	- - - - -	1	
Norton, Charles B., New York,	- - - - -	1	
Norwood, Samuel	- - - - -	5	
Paine, Martyn, New York,	- - - - -	7	
Paris, City of	- - - - -	96	23
Parsons, Usher,	- - - - -		1
Phillips, Jonathan	- - - - -	137	
Rhode Island Historical Society,	- - - - -	2	1
Riddle, Edward	- - - - -	1	
Sawyer, F. W.	- - - - -	1	
Seaver, Benjamin	- - - - -	1	
Shurtleff, N. B.	- - - - -	1	
Smith, Elbridge, Cambridge,	- - - - -	1	
Southey, Thomas, England,	- - - - -	3	
Sparks, Jared	- - - - -	1	
Spurr, O. H.	- - - - -	6	
Thornton, J. W.	- - - - -	3	
Ticknor, George	- - - - -	679	
United States,	- - - - -	145	
Unknown,	- - - - -	11	
Wales, George B.	- - - - -	8	
Walker, Amasa	- - - - -	1	
Warren, J. Mason	- - - - -	30	
Warren, John C.	- - - - -	2	
Warren Street Chapel Library,	- - - - -	12	
Webster Daniel	- - - - -	6	
Weld, Moses H. 1 Crystallotype.			
Wilkins, John H.	- - - - -	64	
Williams John D. W.	- - - - -	285	23
Winthrop, Robert C.	- - - - -	287	
Withington, William	- - - - -	1	
		3889	961

BENEFACtors TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

*For the year 1853-54, and the number of Volumes, Pamphlets,
Charts, &c. received from each.*

Bates, Joshua, London, Interest,	-	-	-	\$3000	00
Bigelow, John P.	"	-	-	60	00
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll,	-	-	-	300	00
Phillips, Jonathan, Interest,	-	-	-	600	00

			Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Albany Young Men's Association,	-	-	1	
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis-				
sions, by Prudential Committee,	-	-	32	
Appleton, J. W. M.	-	-	1	
Appleton, W.	-	-	7	1
Austin, J. T.	-	-	2	
Balfour, David M.	-	-	55	
Ballou, Maturin M.	-	-	5	
Bigelow, Henry J.	-	-	6	
Bigelow, John P.	-	-	4	
Binney, C. J. F.	-	-	1	
Binney, Horace, Philadelphia,	-	-		2
Bishop, Nathan,	-	-		5
Boston Society of Natural History,	-	-	4	1
Bowditch, Henry I.	-	-	6	1
Bowditch, N. I.	-	-	1	
Bradley, John N.	-	-	55	
Brown, Obadiah, Benevolent Fund of	-	-	9	
Cass, Mrs. L. A.	-	-	5	
Chandler, George, Worcester,	-	-		1
City of Boston, Departments of	-	-	23	1
Clapp, David	-	-	11	60
Cogswell, Joseph G., New York,	-	-	3	
Copeland, Elisha	-	-	13	79
Cornell, William M.	-	-	4	8
Couthouy, J. P.	-	-		4
Davis, David E.	-	-		2
Dench, Lawson B.	-	-		3
Dennet, W. H.	-	-		1
Dixon, B. Homer,	-	-		10
Durkee, Silas,	-	-		1
Eastburn, John H.	-	-		1
Eliot, Samuel A.	-	-		2
Everett, Edward, 27 Charts, &c.	-	-	166	245
Flint, Ch. L.	-	-	2	1
Foster, F. E. Miss	-	-		1

		Volumes.	Pamphlets.
French, James & Co.	- - - - -	2	
Frost, Oliver	- - - - -	10	
Garrison, William L.	- - - - -	1	
Gasking, Samuel	- - - - -	1	
Girard, Charles, Philadelphia,	- - - - -		1
Guild, Albert	- - - - -	9	
Harvard College, President and Fellows of,	- - - - -	5	
Hillard, George S.	- - - - -	202	1
Holland, F. W.	- - - - -	1	13
Howe, John, Jr.	- - - - -	1	
Jackson, Abby C.	- - - - -	1	
King, Gedney Mrs.	- - - - -	7	
Jackson, Francis	- - - - -	1	
Jackson, James	- - - - -	128	600
Kittredge, Edward A.	- - - - -	128	13
Lawrence, Abbott, Jr.	- - - - -	14	
Leeds, Charles H., New York,	- - - - -	1	
Loring, James S.	- - - - -	1	3
McCleary, S. F. Jr.	- - - - -		1
Maryland Historical Society,	- - - - -		3
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association,	- - - - -	1	
Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture,	- - - - -	9	
Merritt, J. Mrs.	- - - - -		13
Munroe, James	- - - - -		3
Munsell, J., Albany,	- - - - -	1	
New York University, Regents of	- - - - -	7	
New York Society Library,	- - - - -	1	
Otis, Harrison Gray Mrs.	- - - - -	1	
Paris, City of	- - - - -	4	
Parker, Henry T.	- - - - -	6	
Phillips, Jonathan	- - - - -	178	790
Potter, E. R., Rhode Island,	- - - - -	8	10
Prescott, Frederic W.	- - - - -	99	20
Pulsifer, David	- - - - -	1	
Putnam, Charles G.	- - - - -	330	166
Quincy, Eliza S.	- - - - -	1	
Quincy, Josiah, Sen'r.	- - - - -		2
Reed, Sampson	- - - - -	33	
Rich Brothers, London,	- - - - -	4	23
Roelker, Bernard	- - - - -	2	
Ruggles, S. B., New York,	- - - - -		1
Shurtleff, N. B.	- - - - -	15	226
Spear, Charles	- - - - -	5	2
Sumner Charles	- - - - -		5
Sumner, W. H., Roxbury,	- - - - -		1
Sunderland, La Roy	- - - - -	6	
Tarbell, Thomas Mrs.	- - - - -	11	166
Thayer, Gideon F.	- - - - -		5
Thompson, Louisa Mrs.	- - - - -	32	
Thwing, Thomas	- - - - -		13

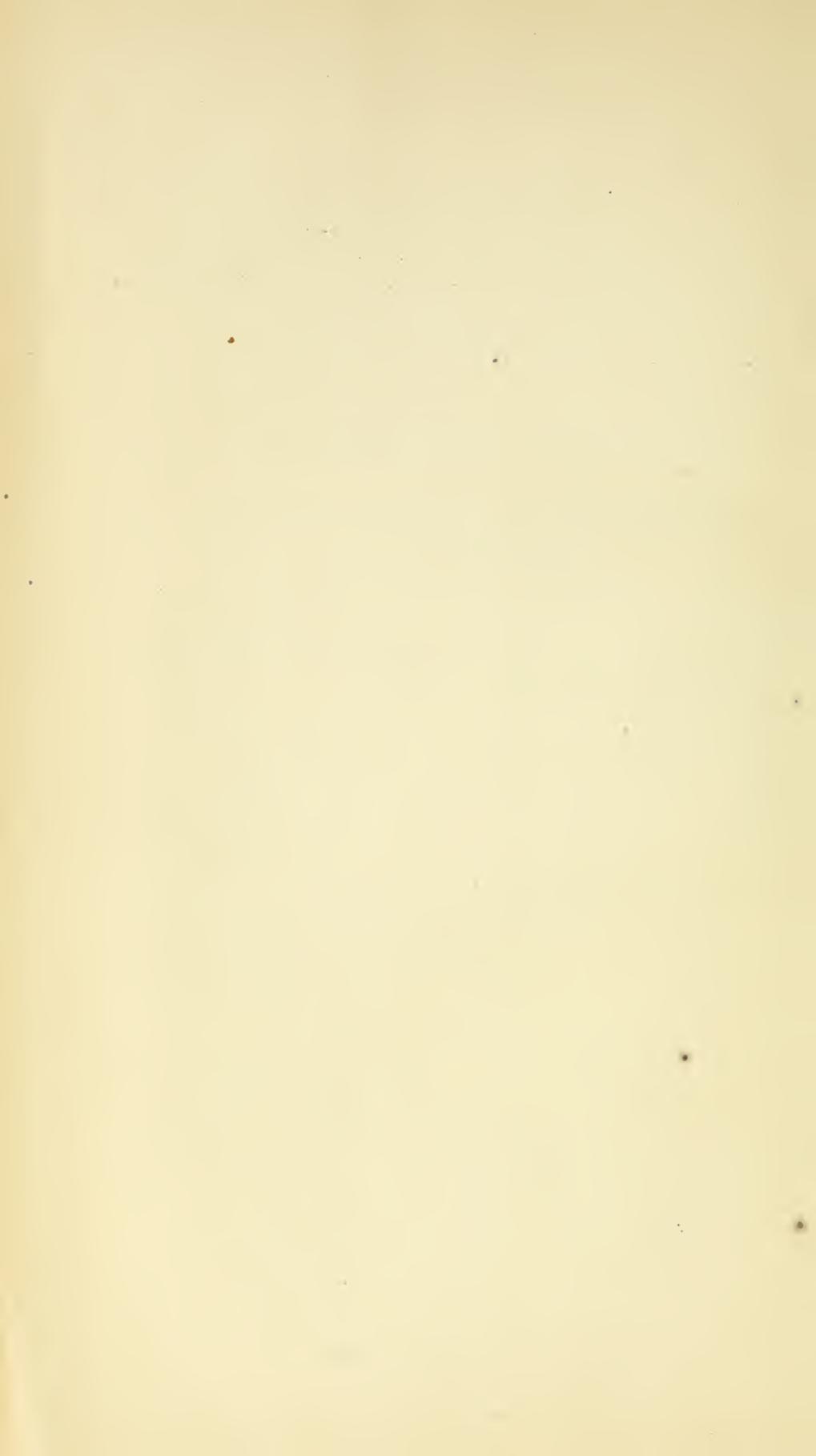
		Volumes.	Pamphlets.
Ticknor, George, 14 Charts, &c.	- - - - -	116	32
Ticknor, Reed & Fields,	- - - - -	3	
Torrey, Henry W.	- - - - -	1	
Turner, J. W.	- - - - -	1	
United States, State Department,	- - - - -	36	
United States Commissioner of Patents,	- - - - -	1	
Unknown,	- - - - -	19	7
Ware, John	- - - - -	239	307
Warren, John C.	- - - - -	1	
West, E. L. Mrs.	- - - - -	2	
Wetherbee, Moses II.	- - - - -	3	
Whitney, Frederic A., Brighton,	- - - - -		30
Wilkins, John II.	- - - - -	2	
Willard, F. A.	- - - - -	2	
Williams, J. D. W., Roxbury,	- - - - -	11	3
Wilson, John	- - - - -	1	
Winthrop, Robert C.	- - - - -		3
Woods, Charles	- - - - -	1	
Wright, Ephraim M.	- - - - -	7	
		2152	2871

No. II.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FOR ONE YEAR,

From November 1, 1853, to October 31, 1854.

Binding Books,	- - - - -	\$ 525.43
Blank Books, Stationery, &c.,	- - - - -	381.70
Books,	- - - - -	6,247.30
Construction, Repairs, &c.,	- - - - -	505.01
Expresses, Cartage, &c.,	- - - - -	24.77
Freights, Customs, Wharfage, &c.,	- - - - -	21.14
Furniture, Tools, &c.,	- - - - -	774.35
Gas,	- - - - -	106.82
Insurance,	- - - - -	157.00
Miscellaneous,	- - - - -	25.24
Periodicals,	- - - - -	680.22
Porter, for Fires, Cleaning, &c.,	- - - - -	52.00
Postage,	- - - - -	73.91
Printing and Paper,	- - - - -	1,719.20
Salaries and Extra Help,	- - - - -	2,543.98
		<hr/>
		\$13,838.07







BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



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